

The ORACLE



Volume 6, Number 4

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY NEWARK CAMPUS

November 20, 1969



An Inlook On A Hip-teacher

by CHERYL NEWTON

"Is it the loving thing to do?" That question is the core of Mrs. Inez Freeman's philosophy of life. "I am always asking that of myself; 'Is this the loving thing to do?' I try to live my life in a way that is enhancing to my dignity."

It was her search for the "loving thing to do" that led her to teaching. "Teaching is the greatest thing that ever happened to me!" she exclaimed. "I love teaching. I love young people. Young people are like flowers: they are beautiful in themselves." Laughing, she explained she viewed the classroom as an oyster shell, and expressed a desire to be "the sand that irritates, but produces the pearl." Admitting that she occasionally deliberately threatens her students' values, she added, "Teaching consists of causing people to get into situations from which they can not escape except by thinking."

One of the pearls which she hopes to produce is the 'pearl of love' for one's fellow man. "I believe all people are inherently good. There is something very special about every human. I am trying to remind my students of the good in all people."

This faith in man is a basic reason for her denouncement of the Vietnam War, which she opposes for moral reasons. Mrs. Freeman admitted that some wars are necessary, but insists that the Viet-

(See Hip-teacher, p. 8)

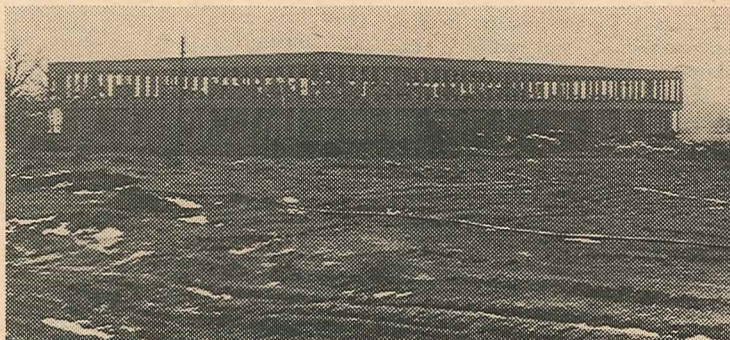
November 20 Marks First Anniversary of Founders Hall

Thursday, November 20, marks the first anniversary of the opening of Founders Hall. On this day one year ago, 735 students entered for the first time into their new campus building.

History of the building however, goes back much further to about the middle of 1965, when plans were evolving to secure a home for the local campus. Also during the Summer of 1965, the O.S.U. branch moved from the old Newark High School on West Main Street to the new Newark High School, with classes beginning at four o'clock and running until ten, as at the old site. The horse barn located at the rear of Clarence Heisey property was renovated to house administrative offices.

In the middle of March, 1966, a subscription drive to raise \$650,000 was initiated under the guidance of J. Gilbert Reese, with Howard LeFevre and the Newark Campus Advisory Board playing an important role during the campaign. If the drive were successful, the state agreed to allot \$1,800,000. When the solicitation terminated, workers had received cash and pledges totaling \$1,040,000.

At 8:30 in the morning of October 27 of the same year, a group of notables, headed by Governor James Rhodes and OSU President Novice Fawcett, and a large crowd of interested citizens gathered to participate in ground-breaking ceremonies. On March 23, 1967, equipment arrived at the site to begin grading the land in preparation for the construction of the present building.



The skeleton of Founders Hall.

Spring of 1968, was the target set for occupancy of the structure; however, due to construction delays it wasn't until November 18, that members of the Circle-K, along with Dr. Barnes, Mr. Armstrong and Mr. McGaughy could start moving chairs from storage into some of the classrooms. The Autumn Quarter of '68-'69 school year found students attending classes in new education buildings of the First United Methodist Church and St. Paul's Lutheran Church, while at the same time biology classes were meeting in the old high school building. Late afternoon classes and evening classes returned to the Newark High School.

On Wednesday, November 20, classes began at Founders Hall, the name given the new facility by a special committee composed of Dr. Barnes, Dr. Coats, Dr. Dorrell, Pamela Fox, and Ed Geer. Only the library, audio center, auditorium, and book store remained uncompleted and closed to students.

It took over 65,000 man hours just to construct the concrete shell of the structure that rose like a mushroom above the fields of corn along Country Club Drive. This building contains over 82,000 bricks and more than 54,000 blocks. Ten masons had to handle, mortar and set each stone by hand.

Over 290 tons of re-enforcing steel rests buried within concrete composing the main structure. Approximately twelve plumbers installed over 20,000 linear feet of pipes and five electricians had the job of installing the total electrical complex. (The number of men assigned to a job varied from day to day depending on available supply

(See Founders Hall Anniversary, p. 3)

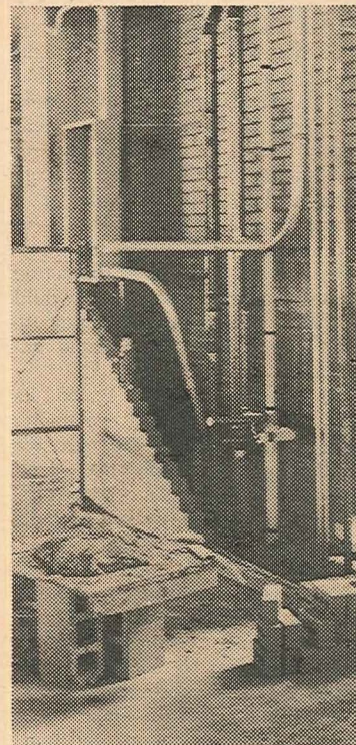


Photo by John Hill

Pipes are shown between unfinished sections of the walls.

2.25 Requirement Voted Down

One-hundred twenty-one Newark Campus students voted in an election November 11 and 12, concerning the issue as to whether the members of Student Senate, Student Court, and the President and Vice-President of the Student Body should have a 2.25 accumulative point hour. The results were close on all three sections of the ballot, with the majority of the voters voting against the 2.25 requirement. The vote concerning the senators was 72 against the 2.25 and 49 for it. For the requirements of the President and Vice-President, 65 were against the 2.25 with 55 in favor, while 65 were against and 54 in favor of continuing the requirement for Student Court justices.

The election did not automatically change the requirements, since Main Campus sets the rules. The election was requested by 10% of the student body who signed a petition circulated by Gary Chaconas. Voting would merely served as an indication of how the students really felt about the issue.

(See 2.25, p. 5)

Letters To The Editor

Why Not Ban All Food

As we know, the F.D.A. is obsessed with banning all foods or food additives that have the slightest chance of causing human malfunction. If they feel that they can remove all chemicals from the market that might—in any way—endanger our health, what might they suggest we eat? It is fact that any chemical used to flavor, cook, or preserve food will do great bodily harm to any animals, rat or human, if taken in a large enough dose. For example, if a young animal (any kind) were given a dose of common salt equivalent to one-half the damaging quantity of cyclamate, they would exhibit a consistent tendency to drop dead. Yet salt remains unabashed.

As the F.D.A. has stated its case for the banning of cyclamate, here shall be stated the case for eradicating the deadly list of all poisons: Dihydrogen Monoxide. Therefore, may the following facts be known:

More people die each year from di-hydrogen monoxide poisoning than all other chemicals combined.

Any poison, regardless of its lethal potential, is harmless until mixed with this substance.

This chemical is the major cause of the millions of dollars, and hundreds of lives lost each year due to flood and drought damage.

Its presence in our atmosphere caused widespread discomfort to all and often even pain to sufferers of many diseases and ailments.

It is responsible for huge losses by deterioration of anything exposed to its vicious presence.

Untold millions are drained from all of us poor taxpayers to remove it from streets and property, where its mere presence causes untold inconvenience and hazard to life and limb.

In view of the overwhelming evidence against this deadly menace, how can anyone deny that this chemical must be immediately and completely banned?

Gentlemen, we shall have nothing to eat or drink; then, we may die. But what is the purpose of living if everything that may bring the enjoyment of flavor to life and the rewards for living such a life are banned or forbidden? Nothing ever brought pleasure or meaning or ease to life that has not also brought some degree of misfortune. Nothing was ever a blessing that was not also a curse. Such a thing is calcium cyclamate, sodium glutamate, and Dihydrogen Monoxide, or as we know it: WATER.

—Bill Sullivan

Student: "I know that, I'm not stupid!"

Instructor: "I know you're not stupid, but why do you go around trying to fool everyone?"

Pray To Mammon

In a news release of the Ohio AFL-CIO, printed in the May 12, 1969, issue of *The Oracle*, that labor body voiced its objection to a rise in automobile insurance rates proposed by Nationwide Insurance. As a reader of this periodical (ha! —or should I say ho?) I offer a follow-up of that matter. (I have been quite slow in following up.) Motorists Mutual Insurance has distributed a folder that proposes reasons for the increase in car insurance. That company points out that a trunk lid damaged in 1957 cost \$67.70 to repair; in 1967, \$93.30; and in 1969, \$108.65. Other statistics read: a rear fender in 1957, \$115.30; in 1967, \$150.25; in 1969, \$195.55. A rear bumper in 1957, \$32.25; in 1967, \$53.35; in 1969, \$59.10. A front door in 1957, \$78.65; in 1967, \$112.00; in 1969, \$141.70. A front fender in 1957, \$44.60; in 1967, \$61.30; in 1969, \$72.02. A windshield in 1957, \$92.20; in 1967, \$122.45; and in 1969, \$163.10. The company informs its patrons that the car-parts prices quoted constitute those for one of "the low priced three" and that they include the labor cost of removing the old part and installing the new.

Relevant to this matter was a conversation I had with a car salesman some time ago, but within the current year. Commenting on damages to sundry parts of an automobile, he observed that if an owner had—say—a windshield replaced, it would cost a certain amount; that if the dealer from which he bought the car commissioned a repairman to replace it, the cost would rise from one fourth to one third; and that if an insurance company paid the bill—he chuckled here deliciously—the cost would rise to twice as much, at least, over the payment the owner himself would have had to make.

I hold no brief for the labor organization nor the insurance companies. I thought only that perhaps these quotations might intrigue the cells resident in your cranial cavity.

May I torture you with one more item that deals with American activity under the aegis of the great god Mammon? Thank you. Recently a gentleman told me that when his wife was in the local hospital for one month in 1909, his hospital bill for the month, including room and medication, was \$87.00. Food for the month totaled \$2.00. Care by a special nurse cost him five dollars a week.

I have a suggestion. Pat Lapworth informed me some time ago that she thought this paper should print matters controversial. Let's appoint Pat to head a campaign

THE ORACLE

Established in 1965. Published five times per quarter and distributed free of charge to students of OSU Newark campus. THE ORACLE welcomes advertisements.

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to have "In God We Trust" removed from U. S. coins and instead have the government substitute "In Mammon We Trust." I am sure she would earn her controversy.

Excruciatingly,

G. R. Kingery, Martyr to the cause of Freshman Composition 101.

Moon Program Not Useless Dirt

by Linda Howard

By the time this issue comes out three men will have been to the moon and back. I have no doubt the famous argument will once more arise: "We should be spending that money used for the moon program on our problems here at home. After all, there's only a lot of useless dirt and 'purple rocks' up there on the moon."

If I hear that argument one more time, I swear my eardrums are going to break from the accumulated pressure. Of course, we have problems in our country-slums, hunger, racial problems—just to name a few. But I can't help wondering how those people can actually believe that if we place all the space program funds into these other programs that all of our social ills shall be solved. That's like asking a little magician to pop out of a hat and shout, "Our billions spent for the space program have now been put to use elsewhere. Presto! No more problems!"

Throughout history these kinds of problems have plagued mankind and no "sure fire" cure has been discovered. More money might help some of these problems a bit, but it isn't the ultimate cure-all (as so many people think). And for those who indignantly claim that there is nothing but "purple rocks and dirt on the moon, so why should we go there?"—since when have they become science experts? That "dead orb in the sky" might prove to be most useful to us in very near fu-

ture. In fact, the entire space program has proven beneficial to us. If you don't believe me, then write to your nearest NASA official before making any hasty conclusions.

Use this as food for thought: When Columbus discovered the New World, many people put him down before learning that he had discovered a fertile, useful land. Don't slam the space program into the ground before giving it a chance to explore these new regions.

Proud, But Have Two Gripes

I am very proud to be a student here at the Ohio State Regional Campus in Newark. However, I would like to herewith expound upon two small gripes I have concerning school matters.

Why have the sandwich warming oven and the sandwich machine been removed from the cafeteria? These machines were valuable additions to the campus. Even though there is a lunch counter here this year, not all students can afford to buy their lunch everyday. Can you imagine the money one would spend having to buy lunch and supper five days a week? "Bring it from home," you say. Confucius say, "Warmed up sandwich from home is sometimes much better than cold one"—especially hamburger. And what happens to those students whose schedules do not permit them to get to the cafeteria in time to buy food? Soup is good, but I'd hate it for a steady diet. Could we please have these two machines returned to the cafeteria?

Would it be possible for us to obtain yearly schedules of classes? It is terribly difficult to plan a quarter's schedule without knowing what will and what will not be offered the following quarter. If yearly schedules are possible, I know they would be appreciated.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to sound off.

—Laura Reid

Why Riot and Demonstrate?

An older man asks: "Why do young people riot, picket, demonstrate, and denounce our government?" Then he says, "You are a young man and you do not do those things. Why do others?" I then told him this story:

In ancient times, there was a group of people who broke away from their tyrannical ruler and migrated to another land where they could make their dreams of a Utopian society come true. They elected a legislature and a president, who would run their country by the people's will, and then they set up a court and police system to keep law and order. As the country grew, however, it was discovered that the only people who could become elected to powerful political offices were those who could talk people into believing what they wanted them to believe regardless of the facts, and who also had the money to vote on the control of government then became instrumental to allow these men to attain their own personal or group goals regardless of what the populous wanted.

It then became obviously necessary for those with wealth and therefore power to protect their positions, so the laws were written to insure the rich would stay rich and the poor would stay poor. Also the power of the populous to vote on the control of government policy had to grow smaller to make the powerful even more powerful. Personal freedoms were constantly diminished to insure as much as possible that power and wealth would stay in a small group. The laws got stricter and more numerous, and the taxes got heavier until it was all a man of the poor could do to make a living and support his family. But as the noose drawn by the powerful and the rich got tighter, people started rebelling and demanding sensible government policy, fair taxes, fair leadership, and a voice in their own government.

It was obvious this would bring an end to the rule of the rich and powerful. So they did everything in their power to prevent it by making laws even more restrictive and personal freedom almost nonexistent. Firearms were confiscated. Public meetings were forbidden; curfews were set. Men were jailed and fined for the slightest anti-government offense. But the more this was done, the more people began to resent the law, until not only the young but the old also were beginning to demand changes. But those in power were the only ones who could make changes peacefully; to make changes as demanded would be to give up their power and wealth. So they just drew the noose a little tighter. This should have stopped any uprising, and it would have, but they made one

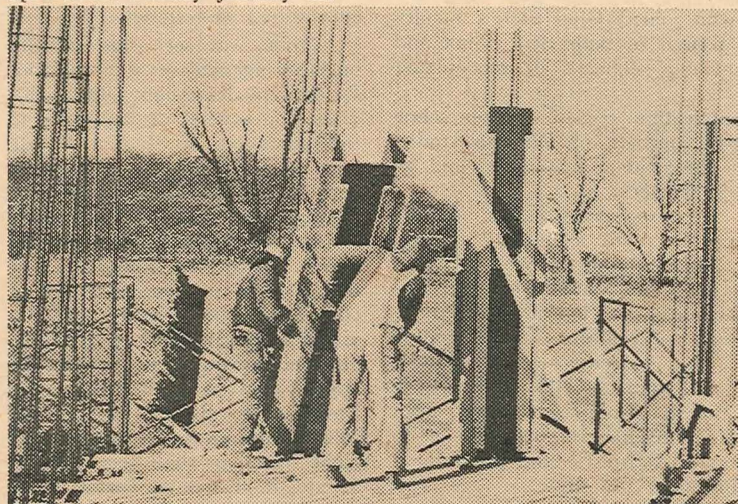
(Founders Hall Anniversary, from p. 1)

and priority of job). Added to the bricks and blocks also stands 5,500 cubic yards of concrete.

Founders Hall contains 90,000 square feet of floor space and cost a total \$2,689,000. The equipment within is valued beyond \$200,000.

Designer of the building was Granzlow and Guss Architects of Columbus. Mr. Joseph Diemer, architect's representative, supervised the construction according to blue-print. General Contractor was Mellon-Stuart of Pittsburgh.

Dedication ceremonies were held January 11, 1969, and public open-house Sunday January 12.



Workers are positioning molds for pouring of the concrete pillars around the exterior of Founders Hall.

Photo by John Hill

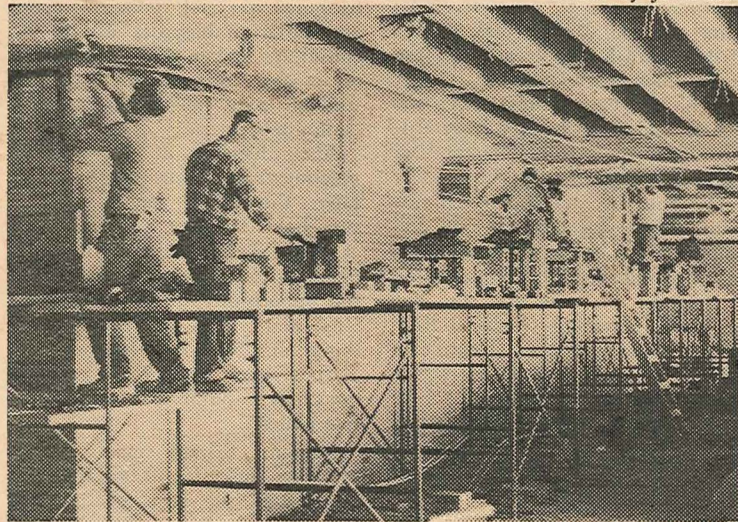


Photo by John Hill

Masons had to lay every brick and block by hand.

At Last Ohio Is First

(AFL-CIO News Release)

According to the most recent report, Ohio (one of America's richest industrial states) is 42nd in the amount it spends for its universities. In dollars, it means Ohio is spending \$22.38 a year per resident, as compared to \$57.25 per person in Washington state; \$39.32 in California; \$34.92 in Michigan; and \$36.87 in Illinois.

Oh well, at least Ohio is number one in football.

fatal mistake; they underestimated the will of the people to be free.

This story has no end, as it has not yet ended, for this story will be written sometime in the maybe-not-so-distant future, and the name of the country it is shall be called America.

—Bill Sullivan

Your Help Was Appreciated

I write to share an experience I recently had with students from Ohio State University, Newark Campus.

My phone rang one evening at home and a voice said, "Mrs. Ryan, we heard you were moving, and we just wondered if you needed any help."

To all members of the 4-H Club and their adviser, and to Alpha Phi Omega, I express a sincere thank you for your time, strength, and kindness.

Sincerely,
Barbara Ryan

"God must love the Chinese,
He made so many of them."

STUDENT COURT NOT PERRY MASON'S FORTE

by CHERYL NEWTON

If you think of the Student Court as a variety of emotion-packed cases that would be Perry Mason's forte, prepare for a big surprise and attend one of the Court's weekly sessions.

The Court meets every Tuesday at 1:00 P.M. in Room No. 162. The sessions are short and to the point. An individual case seldom takes more than five minutes. Several cases are handled each week. Chief Justice Roy Hodges and two other judges or alternates sit as the court body.

The Court handles traffic cases, most of them involving parking violations such as parking a vehicle in an incorrect area of the lot. Disciplinary cases are not handled. In connection with the Court's jurisdiction over parking violations, Hodges reminds students that temporary parking permits are available and may be obtained in the administration office.

The court began during the winter term of 1968 and consists of three judges and four alternates. These seven are chosen by the student body president, subject to the approval of two-thirds of Student Senate. Any member of the student body is eligible for a position on the court.

The court session is opened by the chief justice. Defendants are called to the bench individually to present their side of the case. The members of the court are then free to ask questions. The verdict is reached by ballot, with a two-thirds agreement necessary for rendering a decision.

The court may uphold a student's claim (ie., find him innocent) or render a decision of guilty, which may or may not include a fine. Fines must be paid within five working days or the student will be disciplined. Court decisions are not to be taken lightly.

The weekly sessions of the court are open to the student body.

CHEERLEADERS RING TO RAISE MONEY

Sandy Spangler announced that the cheerleaders are staging a fund-raising drive to pay for packets of each cheerleader. Currently they are collecting pop bottles. Anyone who has clean, empty pop bottles which they would like to donate can give them to any of the cheerleaders or bring them to Sandy in the bookstore.

The jackets cost \$28.00 apiece and the girls are trying to raise enough money so they can pay for them, said Sandy.

The cheerleaders plan to hold a bake sale and possibly a white elephant sale in addition to the pop bottle collection.

CHINA WON'T ENTER U.N. FOR SEVERAL YEARS

COLUMBUS, O., (O.S.U. News Release)—Red China's failure to gain entry to the United Nations last week will be repeated for several more years, an Ohio State University China specialist predicts.

Dr. Tien-yi Li, Mereson Professor of Chinese literature and history, believes opposition—principally by the United States—will block entry, believe opposition—principally by the United States—will block recognition of Red China for some time.

"One difficulty," says Prof. Li, who joined Ohio State's faculty this quarter from Yale University, "is refusal of both Red China and Nationalist China to accept the 'two-China' concept of recognizing both."

Author of the book, "Woodrow Wilson's China Policy, 1913-1917," he doesn't foresee a quick solution, either, to another of China's foreign problems—the Sino-Soviet territorial dispute.

"China and Russia probably won't settle their century-old boundary argument during current Peking talks," he said, "but the climate for negotiations will probably improve."

"Both sides have at last reached the point where they can sit down to talk about their problem, an impossible situation during the Chinese youth rebellions of recent years."

The territorial dispute arose during China's Ch'ing dynasty when Czarist Russia acquired a huge piece of Chinese territory under treaty terms.

"The fundamental issues will remain," said Prof. Li.

"Whether the present spirit of compromise will last will depend on a great deal on China's political future after the Mao Tse-tung regime ends."

"With the end of Mao's leadership will probably come a power struggle in which the dominant faction will establish the foreign policy."

Prof. Li said a situation may develop in China parallel to that in Russia after Stalin's death, and if the anti-Russian faction gains power, relations will continue to suffer.

"In any event, the basic ideological dispute will remain because each country has its own version of Communism."

At Ohio State, Prof. Li is directing the development of a Ph.D. program in Chinese studies in the division of East Asian languages and literature, where he holds a joint appointment, as well as in the department of history.

Working with him on this program will be a few other specialists, including Prof. David Y. Ch'en, a former Yale colleague of his, who joined Ohio State's East Asian faculty two years ago.

A specialist in Ming and Ch'ing history, as well as in Chinese fiction, Prof. Li brought with him from New Haven, Conn., the widely recognized "Tsing Hua Journal of Chinese Studies," which carries articles in both Chinese and English.

Prof. Li serves as both editor and secretary of the semi-annual

publication, one of a dozen scholarly journals of Chinese studies in the field of humanities and social sciences.

He also serves in an advisory capacity with a number of universities around the world.

His Ohio State assignment also includes the building of a library collection in Chinese studies.

"We currently have a little more than 30,000 volumes in Chinese studies, but we need something like 100,000 volumes to support a full-fledged program in this area," he says.

One of Prof. Li's graduate students transferred to Ohio State to continue his Ph.D. program under him, and the student may be the first to earn his doctorate in Chinese studies at Ohio State.

Prof. Li earned his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in history from Yale and his B.A. is from Nankai University in China.

At Yale he developed Chinese studies and was director and editor of Far Eastern Publications, a major Chinese publications center.

Prof. Li, his wife and son, live at 3586 Chowning Court in Kenbrook Village. Mrs. Li, a native of China, received her M.A. degree from Fordham University.

FRESHMEN NOT FLUNKED IN ENGLISH PURPOSEFULLY

The OSUNC faculty met for their monthly luncheon discussion at 12:00 noon in the faculty lounge on November 13. Dr. Beverly Seaton, assistant professor of English, discussed "Fresh Light on Freshman English."

She identified ability for students to express themselves in writing as really the sole objective of the course. She gave figures for the preceding three years to disprove the rumor that 50% of freshman fail the beginning course of the sequence.

Illustrative compositions of freshman were distributed to indicate what was acceptable, or C, work, and what constituted failure in the course.

The present requirements of the course on OSUNC are for 5 themes and a final examination period. One conclusion emerging from the discussion period was that instructors in all fields need to help students think more clearly and to express themselves more effectively.

SENATE CONSTITUTION SUBJECT OF CONTROVERSY

The third regular meeting of the Newark Campus Student Senate was held 9:00 P.M. November 10 in Room 162. At this meeting the Senate was accused of violating during several instances its constitution and by-laws.

A time was set aside on the business agenda of this meeting for general discussion. During this discussion several discrepancies in the operation of Student Senate and Student Court were pointed out. Concerning the Student Court, it was noted that the constitution stated that seven justices will be appointed by the President, but that the constitution says nothing concerning how many should be seated during a court session. Another controversial subject was the appointment of eight first-quarter freshman to Senate. While the constitution states that at least eight freshman shall serve in the Senate, it also states that a senator must have a 2.25 accumulative point hour which first-quarter freshmen do not possess. These and other ambiguities are to be considered when the constitution is revised and presented to the student body by the constitution committee.

Also decided at this Senate meeting was to, for the first time, have the open general discussion held Tuesday, November 18 at 1:00 P.M. in the auditorium. Senators and students were given the opportunity to air their problems and gripes concerning anything on Newark Campus. Dr. Barnes was present to answer questions pertaining to administrative policies.

Student Senate meets every Monday night at 9:00 P.M. in Room 162, the next meeting being November 24. All Newark Campus students are invited to come to the meetings to participate in discussion or just to listen.

SEE

"The-Would-Be-Invalid"

Theatre Production
at 8:00 P.M.

In the Founders Hall
Auditorium
November 20, 21, & 22

FOR A DATE!

Treat Your Parents, or
Your Girl

LETRAS HISPANICAS HAS BEGUN PUBLICATION

A new magazine in Spanish, "Letras Hispánicas," has begun publication in Ohio State University's department of Romance languages.

The first issue of 70 pages includes scholarly essays in Spanish on works of an educational, creative and literary nature.

Editor is Prof. Aristobulo Pardo, who is assisted by three graduate students. They are Antonio Gímez, 118 W. 10th Ave.; Eloy R. Gonzalez, 1328 N. Terrace, Wichita, Kan.; and Karl Van Horn, 1083 Churchman Ave., Beech Grove, Ind.

Subscriptions are available from the editorial staff in the department of Romance languages, 111 Derby Hall.

A.P.E. CONTRIBUTES SEVENTY DOLLARS

Alpha Pi Epsilon Sorority contributed \$30.00 to the Jerry Lewis Telethon program conducted by students of the main campus for raising scholarships, and they presented Mrs. Ryan with a \$50.00 check for the purchase of new library books.

The sorority's major social event of the summer was an all day outing to Old Man's Cave.



(2.25, from p. 1)

Rather ironically, however, Mr. Armstrong received a new Student Handbook November 13, the day the votes were counted. Included in the Handbook were the newly revised administration rules, which said nothing concerning a 2.25 requirement. According to the 1969-70 Student Handbook the rules concerning the eligibility of a student for a Major Activity (President, Senator, officer of an organization, etc.) are as follows: An undergraduate student shall be eligible for a major activity if, for the quarter of participation, he: a) Is in full-time residence (12 hours) unless specially permitted by the Dean of Students to carry fewer hours because of a legitimate reason for a reduced schedule. b) Has completed at least one quarter at this University as a full-time student or is a transfer student admitted by other than "special action" (Entrance Probation) by the Admissions Office. c) Is not on disciplinary probation.

The election was not completely a waste of time, since the Student Senate is now in the process of clarifying ambiguous parts of their constitution. The part of the Constitution concerning the 2.25 requirement shall be changed because the students have voted to change it and university rules now permit it.

P.D.C. Members Help Collect For United Appeals

Phi Delta Chi Sorority recently engaged in sponsoring a Halloween party with Pi Alpha Beta fraternity at Fiber-glas Field House on October 31.

Some members and pledges jointly collected for the United Appeal on November 2, since that community fund had not reached its established goal. For a future service project, they intend to donate an Ohio flag and an American flag to the Newark Campus. On November 14, pledges and actives went to Columbus to see "The Sterile Cuckoo."

Phi Delta Chi pledges elected the following officers: Pat Lapworth, president; Ina Swisher, vice-president; Marylou Loudon, secretary; and Maureen Bell, treasurer. The group has participated in two service projects—collecting money for the United Appeal in Pataskala and distributing pamphlets urging people to vote for the Moundview Mental Health Center. Together with the Sigma Tau Omega pledges, the P.D.C. pledges went trick or treating on October 30. Deena Green's Santa Claus costume won her the best dressed title. Pledge periods end December 20th with a formal initiation which follows the traditional Hell Week and Hell Night.

Nixon's Speech Heated Discussion

by Cheryl Newton

On November 3, President Richard M. Nixon presented a televised speech explaining his Vietnam policy. One week later, on November 10, approximately forty students and faculty members met for an informal discussion in the lounge of Founders Hall to discuss that speech.

Dr. Coats, moderator, outlined the highlights of the speech, touching upon the accusations of Communist aggression, the five presidents involved in the war. (Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon) and Nixon's plans for troop withdrawal.

The first clash of opinion came over the phrase, "... we shall provide a shield if a nuclear power threatens..." Dr. Coats interpreted this as a declaration of Nixon's intent to use nuclear weapons if necessary. However, Dr. Plummer objected to this interpretation and stated that he believed the statement to mean the United States would merely maintain the status quo and rely on anti-missile weapons as a deterrent against war.

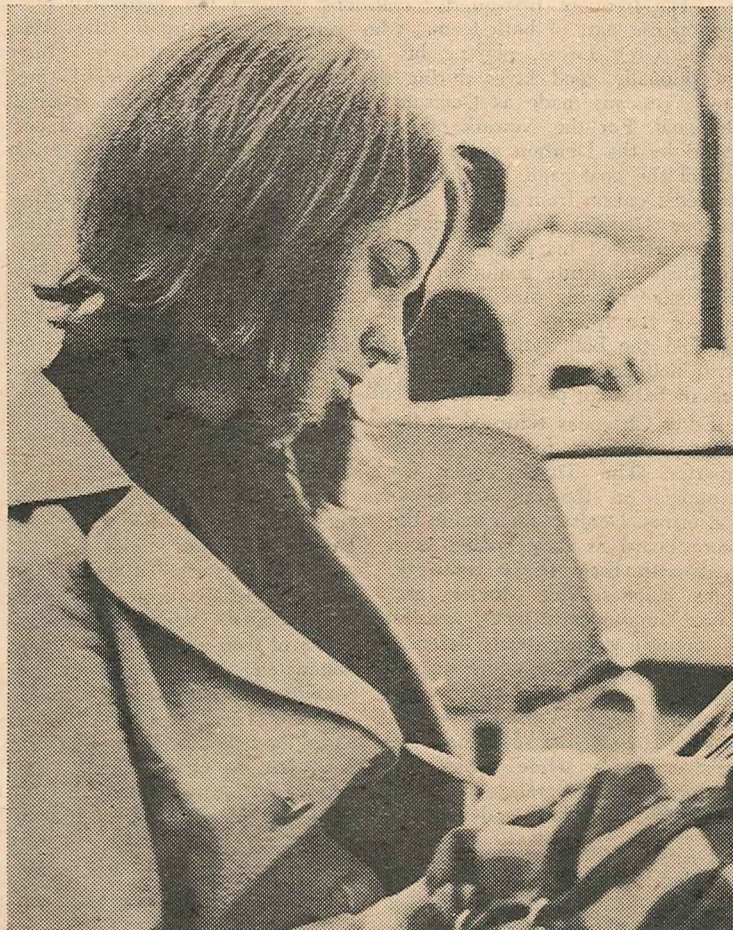
Another widely debated question was that of Communism's role in the war. According to some of those present, if the Communists had instigated the war, the United States would possibly have had moral grounds to enter. On the other hand, if the Communists intervened in a civil war, we of the U.S. could not denounce them without denouncing our own policy, since it is basically one of intervention and aggression.

Al Zellner switched the talk to a discussion of the economic factors of the war. Pointing out that United States' economy was geared to wartime manufacturing, he stated that an immediate withdrawal would result in a recession, if not an actual depression. Dr. Coats attempted to dismiss Al Zellner's statement with, "That is a taboo aspect of the war." Dr. Plummer was more vocal about it, declaring that the fear of economic problems is ungrounded. Citing the economic situation at the end of World War II as an example, he theorized that the U.S. could easily "bounce back" into a peacetime economy.

The idea of preserving United States honor also came in for wide discussion. According to Nixon, a sudden withdrawal from Vietnam would cause the world to lose confidence in our nation. Also, according to the President, such a move would cause Americans to lose confidence in themselves. To that Professor Long immediately responded, "Stupid pride has got us into this stupid war!" In his firm opinion, the United States should confess it has made a mis-

Who's Is The Mystery Girl

Who is the mystery girl sitting in the dining room? If you think you can identify her, mark her full name on a slip of paper and drop it into the box next to the typewriter in room No. 97 (*The Oracle* office). Be sure to include your name so that we can give credit to the proper detective.



take in "helping support the South Vietnamese Dictatorship" and immediately pull out of Vietnam. He insisted that the war is a violation of the 1956 Geneva Convention, during which it was decided that Vietnam was to be divided only temporarily. At this point, Mr. Ray Jezerinac asked, "But what if we pull out and South Vietnam starts to get clobbered?" Professor Long exclaimed that it would be none of our business since the United States has no right to interfere in Vietnamese affairs.

A new and final angle was advanced by Mrs. Barbara Ryan: Is there a workable plan to end the war? President Nixon neglected to offer any specific solution. Mrs. Ryan pointed out that military force seems insufficient and that diplomacy—as in the Paris Peace Talks—has not only failed, but has been ridiculed. She said, "Power can't be the only solution. There has to be another source. I think it is wit." Professor Long, agreeing, added that nuclear power makes war obsolete. One student, summarizing the situation before the group broke up at 2:00, said, "We are in no position to bargain. Why should they give into us?"

This open discussion was one of the progressing attempts of the

faculty to develop better communication and understanding with students in areas of contemporary controversy.

O. U. LANCASTER FALLS TO TITANS

The day of Moratorium, October 15, proved deadly to O.U. Lancaster as Newark defeated them 4-1 in a scrimmage match. Steven Wiersma scored all the Titan's four goals.

No goals were scored in the first period as both teams battled for possession of the ball. Following a Titan goal in the second quarter, O.U. made a goal to knot the half-time score at 1-all. The student referee from O.U. introduced a new rule about offsides in the second half. This flagrant change in initial rules fired up the Titans. The locals kicked in a goal two minutes after the rule was introduced and scored again minutes later. The Newarkers booted in the final goal of the game shortly after the start of the fourth period. Following a search for Steven Wiersma's glasses, the team boarded the bus to return home. The bus trip home was probably the highest point of the day as Greg Lucas led the squad in cheers.

Red Booters Outkick Titans to Victory

by KRIS EMBLEN

Denison University J.V. Booters shut out the Titans for the first time of the 1969 season. The 3-0 loss, though, did not tell the complete story about the game played at Denison University, Saturday, November 8.

The frequent first-quarter collisions typified the aggressive playing on the part of both teams, who were obviously up for the game. Goalie Greg Lucas, playing his best game of the year, had three exceptionally good saves during the opening moments. One of these key saves was made as Denison took a free kick shortly in front of the goal. For the Newark offense, Dave Jackson's goal attempt was saved by the Denison goalie. The tricky Big Red offense drew Lucas out of the goal cage, but John Hughes' fine defensive maneuvers prevented Denison from scoring. Then, a costly play for both squads came as one Denison player, Lucas, and Eddy Chaconas collided. Only Lucas resumed his position at this time since the Titan's were without their substitute goalie for the remainder of the day. Tim Hughes' aggressive playing prevailed through the game and shortly before the end of the quarter, he had "the wind knocked out of him" as he blocked the ball with his stomach. Time in the first period elapsed with neither team having scored; there had been only a continuous seesaw battle for possession of the ball.

Eddy Chaconas returned to the Newark line-up for the second quarter. The Titans could not capitalize on the opening Denison errors. Denison then made the score board as they booted in a goal with their tricky footwork. John Hughes, Bill Mohler, and Chris Ghiloni consistently assisted to mount a strong, steady defense; but the Big Red somehow scored again as a Denison player apparently tripped Lucas. Newark's Mark Marriott had some fine defensive blocks, while Lucas was credited with several more saves before the first half ended.

Denison kicked in a goal after drawing Lucas out of the goal zone at the start of the second half. From this point in the quarter, the Titans offense began to dominate the action. Steve Wiersma kicked the ball down the field to Doug Gage who shot just short of the goal. Mitch Finney and Jackson displayed good defense in their offensive goal zone with their fancy footwork. Denison then missed a goal, and Lucas's kick sparked another Titan offensive play as the combination of Chris Ghiloni, Wiersma, and Jackson almost scored before a pushing penalty awarded the ball to Denison. Next the Big Red goalie picked off Jackson's goal attempt. Newark made a great save in preventing Denison from scoring as Don Morris took over in the goal cage and headed the ball. Denison shortly thereafter overshot the goal on a free kick. Action ended for the third time with the Titans trailing 3-0.

During the final period neither team could cash in their goal attempts for points. Both squads substituted freely. Titan Tim Hughes left the game after sustaining an arm injury. Frank Miller, Paul Swisher, Don Morris, Mike Simmons, and Phil Kendall turned in admirable performances in their replacement roles as time ran out with the Titans on the short end, but the score did not tell the whole story of the day.



Photo by John McFarlane

Greg Lucas bandages Don Morris' sprained foot during one of the games.

CRUSADERS OUTLAST TITANS

On October 19, Capital University's Varsity Soccer Squad handed the Titan's their first and only loss of the 1969 season. Steven Wiersma scored the only Newark goal. Capital, led by the agility of their all-star from Turkey, dominated the game with fine passing and shooting as they scored six goals. The Titans had difficulty controlling the ball when they did get it because of the tough Capital defense. It was a bad day for both the Titan defense and offense.

Blue Strings Awarded To Soccer Players

Soccer-team members who put 110% effort in the game and stick to the strict training rules received blue shoe strings. The blue shoe strings are worn in the players' shoes and are color coordinated to match the blue and white uniforms. Co-captains Greg Lucas and Steven Wiersma present the awards. Recipients of the award to date are Stven Wiersma, Eddy Chaconas, Chris Ghiloni, Tim Hughes, Dave Jackson, Doug Gage, and John Hughes.

Zanesville Outhrows Titans

The 1969-70 Newark Campus basketball team has eight lettermen among its sixteen members. Coach Gary Vermillion's Titans dropped their opened to O.U. Zanesville 95-67. Starting that game were forwards John Woolard and Dave Galbraith, Center Russ Brown, with guards Bob Price and Denny Price. Bud Wise with 11 points, and Russ Brown and Denny Price with 10 apiece led the Titan scoring. Brown's 14 goals made him leading rebounder. The most amazing performance of the game was by injured Phil West who was credited with two points and a rebound while sitting on the bench. Gary Chaconas and Bob Price were co-captains for this game.

Members of the squad are lettermen Russ Brown, John Babcock, Gary Chaconas, Dave Galbraith, Bob Price, Denny Price, John Woolard and Bud Wise. Other players are Mike Deck, Walt Fox, Denny Hartman, Bob Holland, Keith Mays, Rod Mount, Mark Tower, and Phil West. Denny Galligan is Vermillion's assistant while Ron McKenzie is trainer and Brad Peters is announcer. Home games are played at Slattery Gym behind St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church on Granville St.

Third Time's an I've Had It

An executive of a radio station in Falls Rivers, Massachusetts, was taking his car to a repair shop following a minor accident when in another accident he wrecked the front end. He purchased a new car. While calling on a customer a few hours later, he came out to find his new car stolen. He recovered the car the next day and went to Newport, Rhode Island, to see another customer. The Newport police, however, still had the car on their list of missing vehicles; they picked up the executive for stealing his own car.

"Dinner Date" Calendar

Every night this week there's a special dinner event at L-K! Choose your night . . . Come on out . . . Enjoy dinner out with the gang.

This week . . . every week, it's L-K for quality food at economical prices!

TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRI.	SAT.
CHICKEN	SWISS	B-B-Q	FISH	STEAK
FEAST	STEAK	RIBS	FRY	NIGHT
\$1.39	\$1.49	\$1.59	all you can eat \$1.00	at L-K

ROYAL BUFFET

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PFLUM TELLS HOW CHRIST CHANGED HIS LIFE

by LINDA HOWARD

Eric Pflum, a graduate of University of Illinois and now a full-time staff member for Campus Crusade for Christ International in Ohio, spoke to about twelve Newark Campus students on October 30 about how his life was changed for the better by an individual named Jesus Christ.

Pflum also told students and advisor Dr. Gary Price how they should go about getting Campus Crusade "off the ground" at Newark Campus. He also passed out copies of *Collegiate Challenge*, the official Campus Crusade magazine.

Campus Crusade is a non-denominational fellowship group for any interested student who would like to give religion a try and find out if and how it can better his life as a college student and young adult in today's ever-changing world.

"We would especially like to see more boys come to the meetings," said Vera Thiele, president. "Many guys consider religion to be sissy stuff, but it takes more courage today to admit you believe in God than with anything else."

In the very near future, meetings are planned for once every two weeks and are to consist mainly of informal discussions, jam sessions, or whatever else the student is interested in.

MRS. FISHER NEARLY LOST LEG

October 30 — Mrs. Margaret Fisher nearly lost her left leg in a rare accident while she was preparing to leave on a Halloween party.

The mishap occurred when Mrs. Fisher left her car door open while reaching in for something and her brother, Bill Jones, started to back up. As Bill backed up, his passenger-side door was pulled open by the wind, and it caught Margaret's car door. In the process her leg was squeezed between the two doors, and almost ripped off. Lucky for her, Bill immediately pulled forward when he heard her scream and thus prevented what might have been a more serious accident.

Margaret stated that they placed ice on her leg and that she went to the doctor the following day. The doctor gave her a tetanus shot plus one to prevent blood clotting.

Mrs. Fisher can yet be best identified by the large elastic bandage she wears on her left leg as he makes her way to classes.

Time to End Middle East Conflict, Declares Mahmoud

by KATHY STROHL

"It is high time to put an end to this situation in the Middle East," stated Arab speaker Salah El-Din Mahmoud during his speech at the co-sponsored University Internations-University Forum program on November 6.

Mr. Mahmoud was born in Zagazig, Egypt, in 1939. In 1964 he graduated from the University of Cairo with distinction. He received his M.S. degree in Metallurgy from O.S.U. where he is now presently working for his Ph.D. From 1964-66, Mr. Mahmoud taught at the University of Cairo; he has also worked as an engineer and demonstrator in a steel factory. Presently, Mr. Mahmoud is a teaching assistant in Metallurgy in Engineering at Ohio State University. Mr. Mahmoud also presides as the president of the campus Arab students.

"Americans are not being presented a true picture of the Arab-Israeli conflict," began Mr. Mahmoud. The actual crises, as stated by Mr. Mahmoud, was Zionism, the national movement for setting up a Jewish community in Palestine. During World War I, Egypt was to disengage from British control. The result of this action was the Balfour Declaration. The Balfour Declaration of 1917, passed by foreign secretary Arthur Balfour, endorsed the creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. This same declaration later became the basis for Jewish demands that the state of Israel be established.

During the course of the second World War, Arab resistance created a new factor in the Middle East crisis. Mr. Mahmoud further pointed out that foreign policy is subjected to special groups; consequently, the Zionist movement actually gained momentum and support. The Second World War also saw a rise in the power of Russia and the United States; the United Nations was thus formed in order to check nations' power and to assure respect for nations' rights and fundamental freedom. According to Mr. Mahmoud, the United Nations committed their first blunder by going along with the plans of Egyptian president, Gamel Abdal Nasser; war soon broke out between Israel and Egypt.

"The Arab-Israeli conflict has become a moral issue," continued Mr. Mahmoud. "The prospects for peace now seem remote. The Arabs will not be content with limited justice." Mr. Mahmoud further stated that the purpose of American policy was to have national influence and to achieve stability in order to protect vast human and economic investments. Mr. Mahmoud presented the question to the audience, "Can Israel influence others in American favor?" The answer he said was "no."

Following the question-and-answer period, where several good points were made, Mr. Mahmoud showed a series of slides of the Middle East that highlighted the culture and architecture in existence today in the areas connected with the continuous Arab-Israeli conflict.

Cheers to the Cheerleaders

Being a cheerleader requires a lot of energy, enthusiasm, and talent. Seven girls have made the grade to become representatives for Newark Campus spirit of the 1970 season.

They are led by Connie Dietzel. Captain, Connie, a sophomore, was a cheerleader during all four years at Johnstown High School. Last year she was an alternate on the O.S.U.N.C. cheerleading squad. She is interested in Secondary Education; she is active President of Phi Delta Chi Sorority, secretary of the Student Senate, and a member of Chorale.

This is Pam Fox's third year as a Titan cheerleader. Pam, a junior, is teaching elementary education at Toboso this fall. She is also a 1967 graduate of Newark High School where she was a cheerleader. Pam is a member of Phi Delta Chi Sorority, and a former member of Student Senate, Circle K-ettes, and Phi Sigma Society.

Sophomore Michele Richter was a cheerleader at Sheridan High School during her senior year (1967-68). On campus she is active in Chorale and Student Court. Michele, a secondary education-physical education major, holds a

blue belt in karate.

Sandy Spangler, a sophomore who's a graduate of Newark High is majoring in elementary education. She spends most of her time on campus since she works in the O.S.U. bookstore. Sandy is the Phi Delta Chi historian, and she also belongs to Student Senate and Circle K-ettes.

A 1969 Utica High School graduate, Vonda Hale was a cheerleader throughout her high school days. She intends to major in the social studies area of secondary education.

Margie Shaver, another freshman on the squad, cheered for Licking Valley for two years before graduating in 1969. She is interested in nursing as a career and is active in the O.S.U.N.C. Chorale and 4-H Club.

Debbie Pound, this year's alternate hails from the class of 1969 at Newark High School. Deb, a Student Court justice, is interested in the physical education aspect of secondary education.

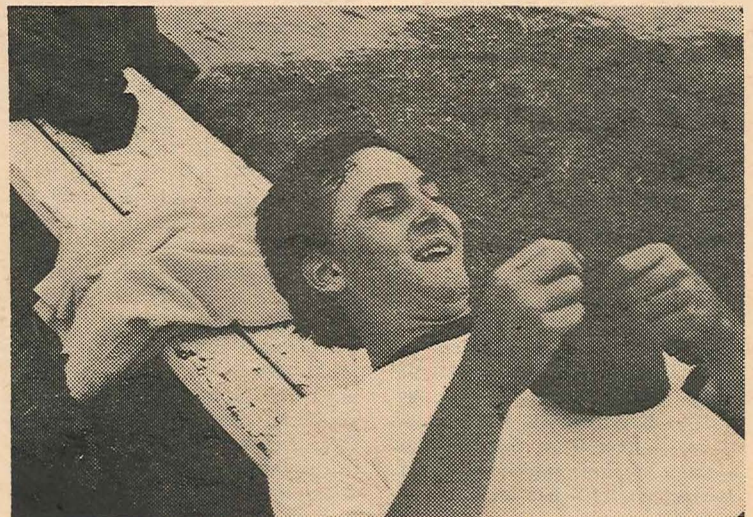
All these girls spend lots of time trying to boost spirit and pride in O.S.U. Newark Campus. If everyone will attend the Titan games, it will assure that their efforts will not have been in vain.

Mansfield Fails to Report

The referees at the Denison University Soccer field called Saturday November 1st's Newark-Mansfield game. They declared Newark the 1-0 victor since the Mansfield group neither showed up nor called to cancel the game, which was scheduled for 10 that morning. The team members gave credit for the goal to Greg Lucas, their goalie.

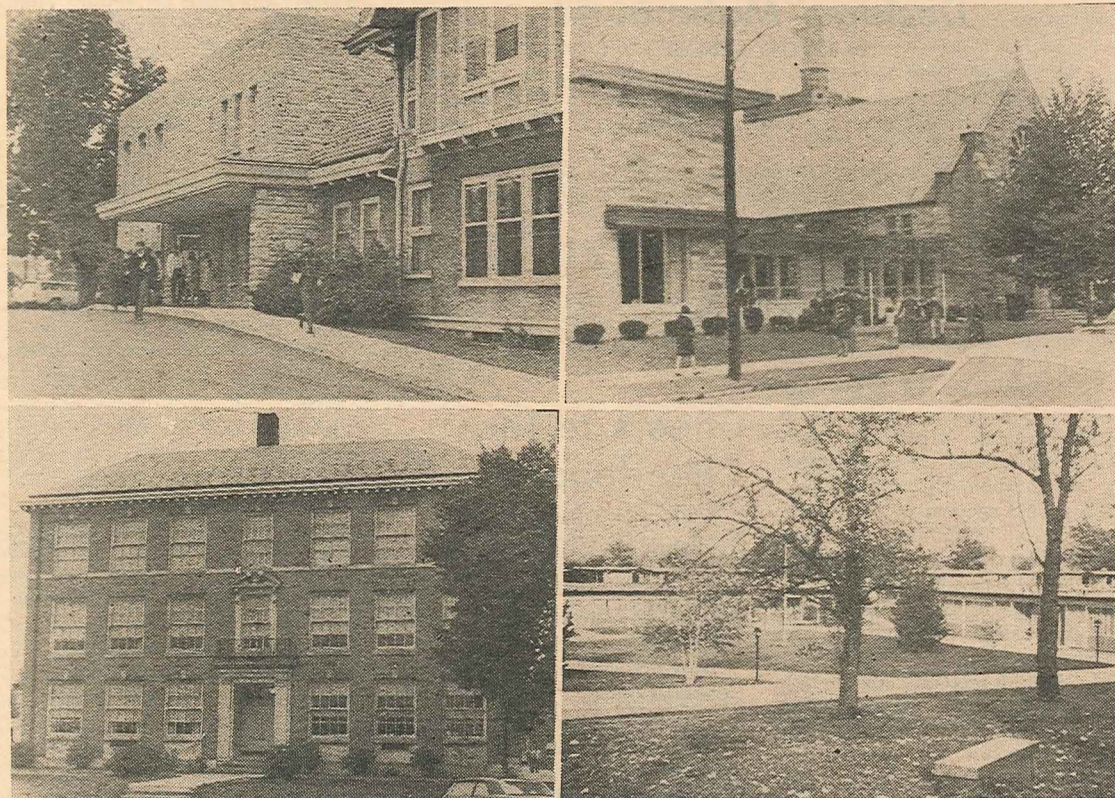
Her Students Must Be Hairy

A teacher at a one-room Essex, England, school arrived to start the new year. When she opened the door, a black bear sauntered out. She thought she was being welcomed by one of her nine students. The bear ran. No one has found out what he thought.



John Hughes takes a break during soccer practice.

1957 TO 1968: A NOTABLE GROWTH



Left to right. (top) First United Methodist Church, St. Paul's Lutheran Church; (bottom) old Newark High School and the new Newark High School.

(Hip-teacher, from p. 1)

nam conflict is not one of them. Stressing that she did not understand the economical or political reasons for warfare, she explained that she believes it is wrong to cause young men to violate their Christian training by forcing them to kill.

Young men who, after serious thought, request classification as conscientious objectors have her full support. She also favors testing those who make such a request in order to establish their sincerity. However, she adds, "I have no use for those who make such a request insincerely."

She believes peaceful demonstrations against the war, or for any other purpose, are good. "There are a group of young people in the world who act as our conscience," she explained. Although she opposes any form of violence, Mrs. Freeman understands why some students feel violence is necessary. "They tried the peaceful way. Nobody listened." She emphasized, however, that demonstrations must be legal and peaceful. In the course of the interview she frequently mentioned that Americans have a duty to speak out against their government's mistakes. She pointed out that Americans are guaranteed the rights of petition and public assembly. She believes these could be very effective in the hands of those who are sincere in their constructive criticism of the government.

Mrs. Freeman's ideas and her colorful, youthful wardrobe have

caused some people to call her a "hippie teacher," a sobriquet which she thinks does not accurately reflect her personality. She explained that hippies drop out of the system, an action she does not favor. "I believe in the system," she stated, "but I am also a critic of the system." On the other hand, she laughingly called herself a "hip teacher." Grinning, she said, "I like that name. I like to think that I am tuned in to the world."

Her wardrobe is more of an expression of her love for beauty than a form of dissent. "It pleases me to dress this way. I am tuned in to beauty." She makes her own clothes, supplementing the colorful dresses with strands of mod beads.

"I wanted to be a singer at one time and studied voice, theatre, and dancing. My former husband is a professional artist, a sculptor, so I have had a great interest in and exposure to the arts. But to me beauty is more than the arts; beauty is the constant search for truth. I believe that it is possible to meet life on its own terms and seek in it that which is beautiful, whether that beauty be tragic or otherwise."

She cited a number of national problems: poverty, unequal opportunity, rapid technical changes, pollution, racial strife. She views these and the war as serious threats to the unity of the country. When asked if she could offer any suggestions for easing the pressures of the modern world, she pondered the question then answered

simply, "Go back to the dignity of the individual."

In short, perhaps Mrs. Freeman's life can best be explained by the poster decorating her office: "Be of Love a little more careful than of everything."

The library has not been of fering weekend hours because attendance last year did not justify staff-time to open. Students have felt a trial opening with this year's enrollment is a fairer measure of demand.

The library will thus open Sunday afternoon from 2 to 5 Dec. 7 and 14.

Barbara Ryan

"Treat people as if they were what they ought to be and you help them to become what they are capable of being."—Goethe

THE ORACLE Staff
wishes all its readers a
meaningful Thanksgiving.

You Never Know Who's Watching

A drive-in theatre was showing an "X"-rated movie. Police received 17 complaints, and after a two-night run, the picture was canceled. It seems that children in neighboring houses were watching the movie from upstairs windows; their parents, who must have been watching too, found the feature offensive. Springfield, Oregon, was the setting for this bit of peeping-tomism.



Ooops- One of those days!